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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/752,603	01/07/2004	Donald H. Keskula	8540G-000044/DVB (H-20442	6047
27572	7590 05/14/2004		EXAMINER TIBBITS, PIA FLORENCE	
HARNESS, P.O. BOX 82	DICKEY & PIERCE,	P.L.C.		
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48303			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2838	
			DATE MAILED: 05/14/2004	1

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

,		Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	·	10/752,603	KESKULA ET AL	
Office	Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	#
A		Pia F Tibbits	2838	
The MAIL Period for Reply	ING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	ddress
THE MAILING D - Extensions of time m after SIX (6) MONTH - If the period for reply - If NO period for reply - Failure to reply within Any reply received b earned patent term a	STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. It is from the mailing date of this communication. It is specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply it is specified above, the maximum statutory period we in the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, by the Office later than three months after the mailing indigustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered time the mailing date of this of D (35 U.S.C. § 133)	ly. communication.
Status				
. 1)⊠ Responsiv	e to communication(s) filed on <u>07 Ja</u>	nuary 2004.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		action is non-final.		iga e
· —	application is in condition for allowar accordance with the practice under <i>E</i>	•		e merits is
Disposition of Clair	ns .			
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1-22 is/are pending in the application	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	above claim(s) is/are withdray			
5) Claim(s) _ 6) Claim(s) <u>1</u> 7) Claim(s) _	is/are allowed. 1-22 is/are rejected. is/are objected to. are subject to restriction and/or			
Application Papers				
10)∭ The drawin Applicant m Replaceme	cation is objected to by the Examiner g(s) filed on is/are: a) accessay not request that any objection to the ont drawing sheet(s) including the correction declaration is objected to by the Examiner	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 C	•
Priority under 35 U	.S.C. § 119		**	•
a) All b) 1. Cert 2. Cert 3. Cop	gment is made of a claim for foreign Some * c) None of: ified copies of the priority documents lifed copies of the priority documents lies of the certified copies of the priorication from the International Bureau ched detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National	l Stage
Attachment(s)			· · · ·	
1) Notice of Reference 2) Notice of Draftsper	son's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) sure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:		O-152)

Application/Control Number: 10/752,603

Art Unit: 2838

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in answer to the preliminary amendment filed 1/7/2004. Claims 1-10 were canceled, and claims 11-22 were added.

Claim Objections

1. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: applicant needs to use consistent language through out the claims. For example, "actual stack operating voltage" should be recited as such, and not as "actual operating voltage". Appropriate correction is required.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 11-22 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4 of U.S. Patent No. 6692851. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they describe a method for operating a fuel cell system with a fuel cell stack that supplies electrical power to an external load, comprising: monitoring actual stack operating voltage that is produced by said fuel cell stack; monitoring actual stack operating current that is produced by said fuel cell stack; looking up an expected stack voltage in a lookup table using said actual operating current of said fuel cell stack as a first lookup table reference; and generating a first signal if said actual voltage signal exceeds said high operating voltage value.

Application/Control Number: 10/752,603

Art Unit: 2838

With regard to the patent looking up an expected stack voltage **and** a high voltage variation limit in a lookup table using said actual operating current of said fuel cell stack as a first lookup table reference, i.e., looking up two variables instead of one in the look-up table, absent any criticality, is only considered to be the use of "optimum" or "preferred" design that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made using routine experimentation would have found obvious to provide for the fuel stack disclosed by the patent, since it has been held to be a matter of obvious design choice and within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known design on the basis of its suitability for the intended use of the invention. See *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

With regard to the patent dividing said actual voltage by said expected voltage to generate an actual voltage variation signal: by eliminating one method step, cited in the 6692851 reference, applicant neither extends the life of the fuel cells being charged, nor makes it easier to monitor the fuel stack, which is the object of his invention, as cited in the disclosure. Therefore it would be obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made that the elimination of an element and its function in a combination is an obvious expedient if the remaining elements perform the same functions as before. See *In Re Karlson*, 136 USPQ 184 (CCPA 1963), *In Re Wilson*, 153 USPQ 740 (CCPA 1967), and *Ex Parte Rainu*, 168 USPQ 375 (PTO Bd. of App. 1969).

With respect to the patent using a high voltage variation limit to monitor a fuel stack, absent any criticality, is only considered to be the use of "optimum" or "preferred" design that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made using routine experimentation would have found obvious to provide for the fuel stack disclosed by the patent, since it has been held to be a matter of obvious design choice and within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known design on the basis of its suitability for the intended use of the invention. See *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416.

As to claims 15 and 19, with regard to the limitation of having a hydrogen source: it is an inherent function of the fuel cell to have a hydrogen source which is oxidized to produce fuel, and MPEP 2100 states that the disclosure of a limitation may be expressed, implicit or **inherent**.

Application/Control Number: 10/752,603

Art Unit: 2838

Conclusion

- 4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art cited in PTO-892 and not mentioned above disclose related apparatus.
- 5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Pia Tibbits whose telephone number is (571) 272-2086. If unavailable, contact the Supervisory Patent Examiner Mike Sherry whose telephone number is (571) 272-2084.
- 6. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Technology Center receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2800. Papers related to Technology Center 2800 applications only may be submitted to Technology Center 2800 by facsimile transmission. Any transmission not to be considered an official response must be clearly marked "DRAFT". The faxing of such papers must conform to the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (November 15, 1989). The Technology Center Fax Center number is (703) 872-9306.

PFT

May 8, 2004

